



LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CABLE.

Assuring Proclamation of Gen. Trochu.

Reported Arrest of Imperial Agents.

Suburbs Reached by Prussian Shells.

MISCELLANY.

PROCLAMATION BY TROCHU.

News from English, French and German Sources.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Paris advices to the effect that Trochu proclaims that the efforts to destroy the union and the confidence to which Paris owes her prolonged resistance will fail.

The army is preparing to act and will do its duty. There are no dissensions among the members of the Government.

The generals commanding the fortifications report that there is slight damage done to the suburban villages by the bombardment.

The National and Gardes Mobile are being incorporated with the regular army for a more vigorous defense.

The *Herald's* special of the 8th, says that suspected Bonapartists agents have been arrested in the Department of Seine and elsewhere, and will probably be court-martialed. The special adds: "The reign of terror is commencing."

BORDEAUX, Jan. 7.—The Germans on Friday attacked the French positions at Ville Chanve, Ville Porcher, St. Cyr and Surgault and forced the French lines at Neuville. Subsequently, the French, assuming the offensive, recovered their positions and entered St. Annand. The Prussians retreated toward Vendome, leaving many wounded and prisoners. The Germans re-occupied Laforch and threaten Nogent le Vaton.

ENGLISH NEWS.
LONDON, Jan. 9.—A dispatch of the 8th instant, reports that Bourbaki is marching on Nancy and Belfort.

The Prussians have re-occupied Auxonne.

The French have entered Lemons.

The Prussians are generally withdrawing from the Northern departments.

The French marine infantry were repulsed by a Prussian detachment, near Bugare.

They are still awaiting an invitation to the Conference.

The Uhlans have appeared under the walls of Lille.

Great confusion prevails in Amiens and vicinity.

Faidherbe officially said, he thought the Prussians would not deny a French victory this time, but finds that the German bulletins, for the second time, annihilate his army.

A special correspondent of the *Times* with Prince Frederick Charles army, describes the fighting along the Loire in the forest of Vendome and at Montevre on the 6th inst., and says the French retreated westward. The Prussians following them met with little resistance.

Private advices from Versailles express the confidence that only Fort Valerien will be able to withstand the Prussian bombardment.

GERMAN NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The *Times* special from Versailles says: "The American Consul was permitted to leave Paris, and has arrived here."

The Prussian guns could easily shell the city severely, and reach the houses in Paris. There is not much firing to-day.

The French redoubts at Notre Dame and de Clarmont have been captured, and the guns turned upon the French. The Prussian loss was insignificant.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 7.—The Germans beyond Vendome encountered two French corps. A severe encounter ensued, when the French were repulsed.

The Germans occupied Azay, Montvire and intermediate villages.

CUBAN NEWS.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—The Spaniards have captured the wife of President Cespedes, and another woman and man, carrying a large amount of specie to the insurgents, and also the insurgent mail, intended for New York.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE SAN DOMINGO BILL AGAIN.

Petitions for the Removal of Political Disabilities.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—In the Senate, numerous petitions for the removal of political disabilities were presented.

A memorial was read from the New York Chamber of Commerce, setting forth the importance of a cable from the western coast to Asia.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill providing that Presidential Electors and members of Congress be elected by ballot.

House bill appropriating twenty-five hundred dollars for an amanuensis for Schenck, and the Mint bill were considered until the Executive Session.

HOUSE.

The following bills were introduced and referred to the proper committees:

For an additional Federal Judge in Alabama.

Granting the right of way through certain public lands to the New Orleans and Northeastern Railway.

Giving the money arising from the sale of public lands for five years to the common schools of the South.

Reimbursing Texas for frontier defense expenses.

Relinquishing the Government title to certain lands in East Baton Rouge, and defining the swamp laws.

For the relief of grape distillers.

A resolution was adopted constituting a joint committee of five Senators and

eight members of the House on the ocean telegraphs, with power to send for persons and papers.

A motion to take up the San Domingo question failed to receive a two-thirds vote. All the Democrats and Ambler, Beatty, Boyd, Fenkling, Berry, Hoar, Peters and Willard voted nay.

[NOTE.—It requires only a defection of seven Republicans now to defeat the measure, it requiring a two-thirds vote. The bill comes up to-morrow again.]

Ambler moved an amendment that nothing in the resolution should be construed as committing Congress to the policy of annexing Dominica.

Several Republicans cried, "That is right."

The Democrats filibustered, but afterwards agreed to vote at two o'clock to-morrow.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed to report a substitute for Banks' San Domingo resolutions, and the Senate joint resolution for the appointment of commissioners.

WASHINGTON.

The Motley-Fish Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The President has nominated Robert W. Fitzhugh for Collector of Customs at Natchez, and Wm. Hunter for Appraiser of Merchandise at Mobile.

The Judiciary Committee has considered the appointment bill.

The Committee has also considered favorably the amendment to the Bankrupt bill, provided it should not divert the power of the bankrupt's wife, and provided it does not conflict with State laws.

The Motley-Fish correspondence covers thirteen thousand words. The details are mostly personal.

It is understood that Ambler's amendment will be defeated, as it would cause delay, and permit the resolution to pass as it came from the Senate.

Abbott is contesting Vance's seat in the Senate, on the ground that the votes cast for Vance were null, as being cast for an ineligible person, and that he (Abbott) received a majority of the legal votes.

HOME NEWS.

STEAMER WRECKED.

Printers on a Strike—Republican Victory.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—The *Times* reports that a negro riot occurred at Brashear City. A white boy belonging to a circus was killed. A steamship and railroad train were fired into while starting off.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 9.—The principal printers are on a strike for 60 cents per thousand and ems. The proprietors have refused to pay it. The price now is 50 cents, and the printers who work a full week make from \$80 to \$50 per week at that price.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 9.—The election for ten Aldermen took place to-day. The entire Republican ticket was elected.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The United States steamer *Saginaw*, was wrecked on Ocean Island. Lieutenant Talbot, Executive officer, Peter Francis, Quartermaster, and two sailors were drowned.

FACTS ABOUT EAST TENNESSEE.

The Climate.

NO. II.

In its climate, which is exceptional from that of most other sections of the Southern States, East Tennessee presents its strongest attraction. We propose to treat of this subject first in reference to its general features, second in its influence upon the health, and third in its effect upon agriculture.

GENERAL FEATURES.

From the general geographical features given in our first article, it will readily be inferred that the general elevation, both of the Valley of East Tennessee and of the Cumberland Table land, has a marked influence upon the climate. To this elevation is attributable its rarity and invigorating effects. The objection in most persons minds to a Southern climate is the intense protracted heat and sultriness of its summer months. The climate of this section is remarkably free from all such objections.

Our latitude gives us the general features of a Southern climate, while our altitude gives us the clear, bracing qualities of a colder climate. While free from the sultriness and protracted heat of Florida, which so enervates and prostrates most systems, we are likewise free from the severe lengthened winters of the North. Its geographical position and high elevation gives to East Tennessee a climate entirely exceptional in some features—a desirable mean in all respects—having the best features of the Southern and Northern climates. The sunshine is hot, but our elevation (from 800 to 2,000 feet above the level of the sea) gives us the relief we crave, so that while in the sun light we have the desired heat for growing purposes, in the shade we have the cooling temperature desirable for comfort. Our experienced farmers take advantage of this in having their Southern exposure for one class of vegetation, their Northern for another.

We are not over-drawing this statement, as we shall satisfactorily show from reliable statistics. The difference in the altitude of the Valley of East Tennessee and of the Cumberland Table lands, make some difference in the general average of the thermometer. Of these differences we shall have occasion to write more fully in treating of the effects of the climate upon the products of the two sections.

For the present we shall be obliged to treat generally of East Tennessee, for the climate tables are in the main made from observations taken at Knoxville, in East Tennessee, at Nashville and Lebanon, in Middle, and Memphis and Glenwood, in West Tennessee.

RESULTS OF EXTENDED OBSERVATIONS.

The mean temperature of the year along

the parallel of latitude running through the middle of the State, is 57° in the Valley of East Tennessee, 58° in Middle Tennessee, and 59° 5' and 60° in West Tennessee. Deducting some for the difference in altitude between East and West Tennessee, there still is a perceptible increase in the average as we pass from the East to the West. There is a difference in this average between the Northern and Southern boundaries on the same meridian of about one degree.

The difference in the average temperature during the summer between the Eastern and Western divisions, is more than any other season. The average summer temperature in East Tennessee is about 74°, while that of West Tennessee is about 78°. This is the average. It is believed during the hottest seasons this difference is fully three degrees more.

Of the summer temperature of the Cumberland Table land, Prof. Harper says, "the heat seldom exceeds 85 degrees of Fahrenheit. The atmosphere is never sultry, even in the middle of the day, and the nights are continually cool and invigorating; a good blanket is always sufficing, a mosquito-netting never necessary."

The following table is compiled for us by Prof. J. K. Payne, from observations taken at the East Tennessee University at intervals, principally since 1854. We give the average during these years of the mean temperature for each month, with the mean extremes of heat and cold, also the mean rain fall:

Months.	Mean temp.	Mean extremes of temp.	Mean rain fall.
Jan.	38°	60° 99°	4.1 in.
Feb.	39	61 12	3.5
March	48	75 25	3.8
April	58	86 33	3.4
May	66	95 40	3.6
June	71	100 50	5.9
July	77	103 67	3.6
August	76	102 65	3.4
Sept.	69	97 47	3.5
Oct.	59	87 36	3.6
Nov.	45	67 24	2.9
Dec.	39	56 12	2.7

The first column gives the mean temperature of each month. The second column gives the mean of the extreme temperatures of the months. From this column we infer that the Thermometer is likely to reach 60 degrees in January, that it may go still higher, or may not reach 60°. It is equally probable that it will go above and below. It is also equally probable that the Thermometer will go below 9°, and not so low as 9°.

The mean temperature of the coldest day in January, for twenty-four hours, will seldom be so low as 9°. The springs at and about Knoxville give an almost uniform temperature of 57°, which agrees very closely with the mean temperature as derived from observations. The warmest day of the year has generally been in July, and the warmest week in August.

It will be seen from an inspection of the above table, that the temperature has never reached 100° Fahrenheit during the warmest terms of the years included in the table—a temperature frequently reached in the most northerly of the Northern States and in Canada. The hottest day of which we have record was in July, 1860, when the mercury rose to 99°. The coldest day we have had in East Tennessee since 1865 was on the morning of the 24th of last December, when the mercury sank to 1 degree below zero. These observations have been made by a reliable instrument, and are accurate.

Any of our readers can compare these observations with their own climate, and they will see the advantages we claim. Do they live in Maine, they have hotter and much colder days than we have. Thus, at Portland, Maine, on the 6th July, 1863, the mercury rose to 98°—110°—94°; so, at least, it was reported. Do they live in Florida, they have days hotter and some as cold as any we have reported.

The summary of these figures, then, shows the mean temperature for the year at 57°; the average for summer 74°; the average for winter 38°.

This exceptional climate is due to the winds and peculiar configuration of the section. The Cumberland Table land, for example, extends further towards the Equator than any country in Europe, and were it not for its configuration, its summers would be very long and hot, and its winters very mild—such as the climate of Italy, Greece or Spain.

THE SEASONS.

Our winters, on an average, begin towards the latter part of December, and end before March. Even during this time, we have some very genial, sunny days. For example, in the January of 1869 there were sixteen days when the soil was in condition for plowing, and every one of its thirty-one days pleasant for out-door work.

The cold comes in what we generally call snaps, and lasts on an average but a few days consecutively. Snow rarely falls three inches deep and seldom lays over three days. Ice on still water seldom freezes over three inches; some winters it is difficult to find it thick enough to store away for the summer. January is generally the rainiest month in the year, as will be seen from the table given above.

The spring commences at the end of February and extends to the 1st of June. February frequently gives fine weather for planting early garden vegetables. June, July, August and September are the summer months.

The fall commences about the 1st of October and extends to about the first of January. This is one of the pleasantest seasons we have. The average temperature of these months is about 50°. The weather is cool but not cold; frosts at night, but genial, sunny days. The Indian summer comes about the first of November, and during ten or fifteen days gives us unexceptional weather.

WINDS.

The winds have an important influence on the climate, and a few words about them may not be out of place here. We have two systems of winds prevailing. The Southwesterly and Southerly surface winds, charged with warmth and moisture from the Gulf, add to the fertility and geniality of our climate. The upper system is one of Northerly winds. Observations for several years show that in East Tennessee the prevailing winds are from the South and West. Next to these, Northern winds are most prevalent; Easterly winds are the least prevalent. In addition to these winds, we have almost continuously night breezes, which are dry and cool in summer, giving relief from the heat.

These are facts about the climate of this section, which we believe to be reliable. They make good all that we have claimed for it. There is nothing of more importance to the immigrant than the climate of his proposed home. There is nothing which will have more influence upon him and his family. It is desirable, if possible, to escape the severities of the winter of Maine or Minnesota, and the prostration following the long summers of Florida and Texas. This happy mean is to be found, as we believe, in the climate of this mountain region. Of this healthful qualities and its advantages for the agriculturist, we shall have additional facts to give in our next article.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

A Story of Real Life in New York.

The following pathetic account of how a family was frozen to death amid the wealth and opulence of the crowded city, we clip from the *New York Standard*:

Among the alleys and the low streets down by the rivers are wretched holes where poverty hides its wretchedness and guilt conceals its crime. The man who starves seeks to shut out the misery from the world just as the man who thieves secludes himself and his body from observing eyes. Thus, in the wretchedest part of great Gotham the innocent and the hardened hard together, bound by the common ties of shame.

Down Frankfort street, between Nassau and South, and for a breadth of several blocks will be found the poorest, the most tumble-down dwellings of this kind. Last week, in one of these, resided a foreign woman with three children, a girl of seven, another girl of five, a boy of three. The mother spoke but little English, and seldom quitted the miserable room where the four human beings lived like wild beasts. There was no furniture, and in her drunken orgies the woman had shattered most of the window panes. The wind came in with icy breath and nipped the naked limbs of the children. The mother passed her days lying among the rags and filth.

The little ones picked up cents in various ways. Lena, the eldest child, papers; Olynpe, usually called Limpy by the boys, begged and sold matches; Edward, the boy, sometimes assisted one sister, sometimes the other. They were in rags and half naked, their hair, uncombed and shaggy, hid little pinched features, which in mockery of their condition were noble, even aristocratic. Sometimes they did well, sometimes ill. When they had money Lena bought bread and tea for the children, and whisky from the nearest bucket-shop for her mother. Then the woman would drink and howl and rage and curse some absent person named Antoine, perhaps her husband, but who knows! On these occasions she would become completely mad, and the children would seek refuge in the rooms of the neighbors. This was when money was plenty. On bad days the bottle was half filled, and the bread was devoured without tea.

During the cold snap the children went out to beg, as usual, with their matches in their half-frozen hands. They wandered up and down Park row in front of the *Standard* office, and down to the gridiron. It is bitter cold. The half-melted snow of the day before was ice, and everybody was in ill-humor. The children resolved to cross Broadway and beg around the gray old Astor House, and in this attempt they separated. Limpy, the little girl of five, disappeared among a throng of carriages. In vain did the eldest girl and the little brother seek for her; Limpy was not to be found.

All day the two children sought for pennies, but when the chill shadow of night came they went home without a single cent. Contrary to her usual custom, the woman did not beat them, but received their excuses in silence. The bitter north wind rushed through the broken panes, and hardened everything to iron. The mother and her babes crowded together in a heap, cowering under their rotten rags. The pitiless fingers of the cold followed them. "Closer, my little," said the woman, and strove to impart some warmth to the little boy by hugging him to her wasted bosom. But the cold came closer still. The woman muttered to them that she would find work on the morrow, and then they should be warm. "To-morrow I will get work," said she slowly, with a strange drowsiness creeping over her. The little boy whimpered his little legs were "so cold, so cold," and his mother drowsily hushed him. He shortly became silent. The girl had not spoken for a long time. They all slept.

In the morning the wind changed, and the snow fell heavily for hours. The wood work of the roof had been used for fires long ago—all save the beams, which were too big. Through the rents and crevices the snow dropped in and covered the heap in the center. It fell fast, for the holes were many, and at length formed a winding sheet an inch thick over the stiff bodies of the frozen family. Whom else did it cover?

Limpy, the little girl, had been lost in the confusion of crossing. She had crept under a carriage, between the wheels, and being inextricably mingled with the crowd had been lifted up by a man with a hand wagon, who had put her in it and carried her to Chambers street, where he left her on the corner with her matches in her little blue hands; the cold burning her bare shoulders, scantily protected by her shock of brown hair, and the frozen snow nipping her little bare feet, she wandered on full of rapture at the sights and sounds of Broadway. She sold no matches and thought of selling none, being all eyes to see, all ears to hear. There were grand ladies on the sidewalk, with little girls in furs and velvet and satin hoods. They were warm enough with their black velvet leggins, and their nice mittens and gloves. She ventured to touch a blue-eyed mite, gorgeously arrayed. She put her hand on the velvet cloak. It was soft and warm, and her little red tongue curled out in rapture. The owner of the mantle was too busy prattling to her mamma about her presents to know that an outcast had touched the hem of her garments. So Limpy walked eagerly on after the mantle, which was to her a perfect talisman. At last they came to Lafayette place, and the little girl and her mamma entered a large house. Limpy watched on the outside and saw the red curtains at the windows. She wandered up and down, occasionally receiving the tribute of a snow-ball, from some passing boy, and offering her matches mechanically to passers-by. Night came and the windows were brilliantly lighted, and in the house where the black velvet cloak had disappeared the parlors were rosy with the glow of a coal fire. There was a table set with white nappery and sparkling glasses. Some dishes were put on the table and the family sat around. Black mantle sat beside a big jolly gentleman, with red whiskers, who carved a big turkey. Limpy felt hungry, but there was nothing for her. The dinner went on and was finished. The curtains were drawn down, the shutters were closed, and the scene was ended for Limpy.

At one corner of this street is a granite church with huge grey pillars. Around is an iron railing through which Limpy stretched her little body. She took refuge behind a pillar, and built a little fire with her matches. Lulled by the genial warmth, which lasted but a little while, she fell asleep and dreamed. She was in a great house, and her father and mother were both there and her sister and brother. There was meat on the table and roast turkey and goose and fruit and candy and cake of all kinds. Her mother was sober, and oh, so kind! Her father jumped her up in his arms and kissed her. The hall got smaller and smaller, the light fainter and fainter.

In the morning when the gay old policeman made his rounds he saw the dead body of a child frozen quite stiff. There was a pained smile upon the wan features. The tongue was again curling out of the mouth—the little frozen, silent tongue that would never more utter the plaintive cry—"Please, sir, to buy my matches!" "I had never before spoken with a much eloquence as then to the rich and thoughtless and proud. What does it say to them now? What does the poet say—Thomas Hood, the poet of brightest wit and of tenderest heart!

"I dressed as the noble dress,
In silk and silver and gold,
With cloth and costly furs,
In many an ample fold;
But I never remembered the naked limbs,
That froze with winter's cold."

Coke County Matters.

An exciting election was held in Coke county on Saturday, to fill a vacancy in the Legislature caused by the resignation of Mr. Taylor, elected in August, 1868. There were five candidates—three Democrats and two Republicans. With all the county heard from but three districts, Alex. Rengan (Republican) was 104 votes ahead and is undoubtedly elected. His opponents were Col. H. P. Baer, John R. Schultz, Dr. Rankin and Mr. Snapp.

Politics did not enter into the race at all, but the exciting question was the location of the county site, some of them contending for Newport, some for Parrottsville and still others for Gorman's Depot, or Clifton. This matter has been in a muddle for some time past. While Judge Swan was Circuit Judge, he made an order upon the county to have a new jail built. The county levied the tax. Parties in favor of Clifton had the Legislature to extend the corporate limits something over a mile, so as to embrace that place, and the Commissioners located the jail there. A lot was purchased and the contract let out. The walls are now going up, three feet in thickness, of solid stone. This, it was thought, would settle the question as to where the court house would be, but it didn't.

On Monday last week the County Court undertook to settle this vexed question. Legal gentlemen were brought to the scene of action, who, with their eloquent appeals, were to silence the most obstinate and convince them that certain points were the places for the court house. After two days of excitement, pleading, consulting and entreating, they were no nearer a conclusion than when they first commenced.

As we before stated, this was the question in the election on Saturday. The candidate elected was rather neutral on the subject, and the whole matter remains undecided.

Minor Locals.
The Holston was filled with floating ice yesterday.

Several of the newly-elected Aldermen were serenaded last night.

Insurance agents are working lively now for the Companies they represent.

We understand that the number of applicants for positions on the police force is exceedingly large.

Capt. M. D. Bearden has a fine wagon and delivers goods free to his customers in any part of the city.

There is a large number of persons in town from various parts of East Tennessee.

Thomas Sartin, the man who stabbed Lazarus Osborne last summer, was in town yesterday. He eluded the vigilance of the police.

The news of St. John's (Episcopal) Church were rented last night. The amount realized exceeded \$2,000.

Court Crier.

J. P. Jack, Esq., has been appointed by Judge Trigg, crier for the United States Courts.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

TENNESSEE.

Post Office Department.
WASHINGTON, September 30th, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR CONVEYING THE MAILS OF the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes in the State of Tennessee, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30 following.

No. 10223 From Whitesville, by Danville, to Stanton Depot, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Whitesville Friday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Stanton Depot by 6 p. m.;
Leave Stanton Depot Saturday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Whitesville by 6 p. m.

10224 From Mossy Creek to Mount Horeb, 4½ miles and back, once a week.
To run in due connection with arrivals and departures of mails by railroad at Mossy Creek.

10225 From Wolf Creek to Warm Springs, 9 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Wolf Creek Saturday at 5 a. m.;
Arrive at Warm Springs by 12 m.;
Leave Warm Springs Saturday at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Wolf Creek by 6 p. m.

10226 From Dandridge, by Kanawha, to Nebraska, 11½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Dandridge Saturday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Nebraska by 12 m.;
Leave Nebraska Saturday at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Dandridge by 6 p. m.

10227 From Clinton to Wallace's Cross Roads, 9 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Clinton Saturday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Wallace's Cross Roads by 12 m.;
Leave Wallace's Cross Roads Saturday at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Clinton by 6 p. m.

10228 From Kingston to Robertsonville, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Kingston Friday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Robertsonville Saturday at 12 m.;
Leave Robertsonville Saturday at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Kingston by 6 p. m.

10229 From Cookeville, by Gainesboro', Whitesville, and Centerville, to Tompkinsville, 47 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Cookeville Monday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Tompkinsville next day by 12 m.;
Leave Tompkinsville Tuesday at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Cookeville by 7 p. m.

10230 From Surgoinsville, by Marshall's Creek, Lee's Gap, Pendleton, to Sugar Hill, 22 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Surgoinsville Wednesday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Sugar Hill by 12 p. m.;
Leave Sugar Hill Thursday at 1 a. m.;
Arrive at Surgoinsville by 6 p. m.

10231 From Athens, by Baroka, (see office), Jellico, and Tellico Plains, to Cookeville, 34 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Athens Tuesday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Cookeville by 7 p. m.;
Leave Cookeville Monday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Athens by 7 p. m.

10232 From Ward's Iron Works, by White Top, to Hilton, (N. C.), 9 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Ward's Iron Works Friday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Hilton by 4 p. m.;
Leave Hilton Saturday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Ward's Iron Works by 4 p. m.

10233 From Surgoinsville to Pattonville, (Va.), 28 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Surgoinsville Monday at 1 a. m.;
Arrive at Pattonville by 1 p. m.;
Leave Pattonville Tuesday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Surgoinsville by 6 p. m.

10234 From Sneadville, by Forks & Panther Creek, Black Water, Russellville, and Mucker Ground, to Pattonville, (Va.), 43 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Sneadville Friday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Pattonville by 6 p. m.;
Leave Pattonville Saturday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Sneadville by 6 p. m.

10235 From Dyersburg, by Keller's Store, Robinson's Store, Obion City, and Wilsonville, to Hickman, Ky., 35 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Dyersburg Monday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Hickman next day by 12 m.;
Leave Hickman Friday at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Dyersburg next day by 7 p